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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMANY

West Protests on Berlin

The U.S., Britain & France rejected Dec. 1 Soviet claims that the 4-power occupation of Berlin was over. In notes handed to Georgi M. Pushkin, Soviet Amb. to East Germany, the West said that the Soviet stand was "wholly inconsistent with the quadripartite status of Berlin." The East German press was hailing the city as East German capital. [See p. 389F3]

The American note, submitted by Amb.-to-Bonn James B. Conant, also protested "the grossly discourteous & threatening conduct displayed toward U.S. citizens by persons acting under Soviet authority & control." The note said the U.S. "must continue to hold the Soviet authorities responsible for the welfare & proper treatment of all U.S. citizens" in areas subject to Soviet authority & control, "including the Soviet sector of Berlin." [See p. 389G3]

Conant told a West Berlin news conference Dec. 2: "We will remain in Berlin until the day of German reunification and will continue to help West Berlin as we have done in the past." He also toured East Berlin Dec. 2 in an auto carrying the U.S. flag & a radio-telephone. (The Russians had protested the use of unauthorized 2-way radios in an incident Nov. 27 involving 2 U.S. Congressmen.) [See p. 389G3]

British Accepted Barge Change

The British Forgn. Office disclosed Dec. 6 that the British Embassy in Bonn had agreed in October to a Russian decision to give the East German Govt. administrative control of barge traffic from Fed. (West) Germany into Berlin, which the East Germans Dec. 3 had threatened with suspension Dec. 31. But Britain said it had stipulated that it still held "the Russians fully responsible for free movement of barges to and from Berlin" in accordance with agreements reached by the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers in Paris in 1949. [See Vol. IX, p. 201F]

(U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told his news conference Dec. 6 that the British agreement did not involve "any recognition of the exclusive authority of those German Communist authorities in that zone" or any waiver of "the rights which we have" under the 1949 agreement. Dulles said "the primary obligation still remains that of the Soviet Govt.") [See p. 390A1]

The British explained Dec. 6 that they had agreed to the change-over of canal administration to save paperwork. Since the major waterways from Britain's West German zone to Berlin passed through the British sector of the city, the British alone had signed an agreement on canal traffic with the Russians in 1946. It was revised in 1951 to provide that applications for inter-zonal barge permits would be approved first by West German officials, signed by the British & then by the Russians. Although the barge licenses had no fixed expiration date, they were renewed annually from 1951 to 1954 under the 1951 British-Soviet agreement. The Russians stalled on renewal in 1954, finally agreed that the established procedure would continue for the time being without a new agreement.

Reds Seek Ministerial Talks

The East German waterways administration had announced Dec. 3 it could not renew the West German barge licenses because East Germany had become a "sovereign" state and the subject must be discussed by the traffic ministries of the East & West German Govts. The East German Communist newspaper *Neues Deutschland* said Dec. 5 that current barge licenses would "lose their validity" Dec. 31 and that "these so-called permits must now be newly applied for by the Bonn authorities from the competent ministry . . . to cover the coming year."

(The Sept. 20 treaty between the USSR & East Germany turned over control of East-West German traffic to the East German Govt., except for Allied transport. However, West Germany, seeking to avoid implied recognition of East German sovereignty, had dealt with the East Germans only on the technical, rather than ministerial, levels. About 25% of Berlin's freight from West Germany, including virtually all of Berlin's coal, was moved by water.) [See p. 309F1]

Bonn Vs. Soviet Talks

Heinrich von Brentano, making his first appearance as Fed. (West) German Forgn. Min. before the Bundestag (lower house), Dec. 1 rejected suggestions for bilateral talks with the USSR on German unification. He said: "The fate of the German people would be sealed" if Bonn "tried to exchange the confidence & friendship of its allies for the sympathy of the USSR, which has made it plain . . . that it wants to deny the German people a peaceful future in freedom." The Bonn Govt. would "pursue the policy of German unification in the most intimate & trusting cooperation with its allies." [See p. 373F2]

Von Brentano thus opened a 2-day debate on the failure of the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers to further German unification [see p. 373D-G2]. The Bundestag voted approval Dec. 2 of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's policy of rapid armament & close affiliation with the West. Erich Ollenhauer, Social Dem. leader, criticized the Govt. Dec. 2 for refusing to open exploratory bilateral talks with the USSR. He asserted that such talks need not "& cannot annul or impair our close" ties with West. [See p. 318C3]

(Adenauer attended the Dec. 1 Bundestag meeting, his first since a 7-wk. attack of bronchial penumonia.) [See p. 338G2]

Bonn Accepts Soviet Ambassador

The West German Govt. announced Nov. 25 it had approved the Soviet proposal that Dep. Forgn. Min. Valerian A. Zorin be the first Soviet Amb. to Bonn. West Germany, which had delayed acceptance of Zorin for several weeks, had not yet designated an ambassador to Moscow. [See p. 301B1]

USSR Halts PWs' Return

The West German Refugee Ministry reported Nov. 27 that the USSR had halted the return of German PWs Oct. 20 after 5,863 of a promised 9,626 had arrived in West Germany. The delay was attributed to "unknown political & diplomatic reasons." West Germany twice had queried Moscow to learn the cause of the delay, the

Week in Headlines

International

West rejected East Germany's claim to annexation of East Berlin; Reds threatened interruption of Berlin barge service.

Dulles' reference to Portuguese India stirred controversy; Soviet leaders continued attacks on West during tour of Burma.

Attlee retired as British Labor Party leader.

French elections set for Jan. 2.

Eden scheduled trip to U.S.

La Prensa *restored to Gainza Paz.*

United States

AFL-CIO merger completed at joint convention in New York.

White House Education Conf. favored more federal school aid.

Gorgia Tech's Sugar Bowl football date with Pitt upheld by Ga. Regents over Governor's objections on racial segregation issue.

Died: aviation's Glenn L. Martin, baseball's Honus Wagner.

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Bonn Govt. disclosed Nov. 25. The Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* Dec. 1 linked the PWs with the repatriation of Soviet citizens allegedly detained in West Germany "in contradiction to the principles of humanity & personal freedom." *Izvestia* said that, while the USSR had repatriated German PWs who committed "monstrous crimes" against the Russian people, Bonn had refused to help in the return of Soviet "displaced persons." [See p. 309C-D3]

Prof. Karl Glauberg, head of the experimental medical center in the Nazis' Auschwitz (Oswiecim) extermination camp, who was repatriated by the Russians Oct. 13, was arrested in Kiel Nov. 22 in connection with investigations into his admitted sterilization experiments on Jewish female prisoners.

(A repatriated German PW, Walter Reuschle, ex-director of Stuttgart radio, said in West Germany Oct. 15 that Joseph Stalin's elder son, Jacob, was shot to death in a Nazi concentration camp in 1945 after flinging himself on an electrified fence. Reuschle said Jacob Stalin [Djugashvili] apparently sought death "because he was afraid the Russians would kill him for getting captured" on the Eastern front in 1941.) [See p. 16G2-A3: Vol. XII, 135L]

(Mrs. Erika Glaser Wallach, freed by the Russians Oct. 18, arrived in West Berlin Oct. 27, en route to meet her husband, Robert Wallach of Washington, in Britain. The U.S. State Dept. declined to say Oct. 19 whether it would grant a visa to Mrs. Wallach, who previously had been temporarily denied a visa for undisclosed reasons.) [See p. 343C3]

Arms Bill Stalled

The Adenauer Govt. instructed its Parliamentary whips Nov. 17 to break a parliamentary log-jam & push through the so-called Soldiers Law, which was to define the status of service men & empower the Defense Min. to enlist a professional cadre of 150,000. Virtually all parties expressed opposition to "over-hasty" action on the legislation, which still was in committee Dec. 7, when it appeared that Bundestag action would be delayed until 1956. [See pp. 247A3, 338C2]

(West German Defense Min. Theodor Blank delivered appointment certificates & administered loyalty oaths to the first 101 members of the projected 500,000-man Streitkraefte [fighting force] in a Bonn garage Nov. 12. The group included Lt. Gens. Adolf Heusinger & Hans Speidel; 93 lt. colonels, majors & lieutenants; one sgt. major, 5 master sgts. Heusinger was appointed chairman of a new Supreme Military Council Nov. 23, and Speidel was named chief of the Armed Forces Dept., under Heusinger.) [See p. 247B3]

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Khrushchev Assails West

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev continued his attacks on the West as he & Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin left India Dec. 1 for a one-week state visit to Burma. They flew back to India Dec. 7 after visiting Rangoon & Mandalay.

In his first formal speech in Burma, Khrushchev repeated in Rangoon Dec. 6 his charge that the Western powers had plotted to force a Nazi attack on the USSR in World War II. He asked whether the same Western countries were not "using the same methods trying to push Western Germany . . . on the path of war & new adventures." [See p. 390D1]

Khrushchev said in the Rangoon speech that Russia never had attacked Britain, but Britain "destroyed our Russian people on our Russian soil" in the siege of Sevastopol in the Crimean War. He also mentioned British intervention at Archangel after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. Khrushchev denounced the U.S., which he said "occupied the island of Formosa & other nearby islands" that were "lawful territory" of Communist China.

Colonialism Attacked

In Mandalay Dec. 4, Khrushchev & Bulganin attacked Western colonialism. Khrushchev, responding to a welcoming ceremony, said the British had hampered development of the Burmese culture & economy. "But not all Europeans think the same as the colonizers," he declared. "Our country is both Asian & European and territorially it belongs more in Asia."

During an exchange on colonialism with Western newsmen in Rangoon Dec. 2, Khrushchev said the USSR wanted to free oppressed peoples & help them to self-government. American correspondents asked him about East Germany, Estonia & Latvia. Flushing angrily, Krushchev said the newsmen did not know what was happening in East Germany because "you are paid slave writers of capitalism. If you wanted to write about the truth about the USSR, you would starve to death because the capitalist press would not print it."

A Burmese Govt. spokesman told Western correspondents later Dec. 2 that the Burmese Army, which was responsible for the security of the Soviet visitors, had ordered that correspondents be kept "at a distance from our honored guests in order that they will not be provoked into making statements."

Bulganin & Burmese Premier U Nu signed a statement Dec. 6 reaffirming the desirability of cooperation on economic, cultural & technical matters. [See p. 367C3]

Dulles in Dispute on Goa

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Portuguese Forgn. Min. Paulo Cunha, who was ending a 3-day visit to Washington, issued a joint statement Dec. 2 criticizing Bulganin & Khrushchev for trying "to foment hatred between the East & West" during their Asian tour. Dulles & Cunha said they had discussed "various statements attributed to Soviet rulers," including "allegations concerning the Portuguese provinces in the Far East." [See p. 389E3]

Indian Govt. officials in New Delhi said Dec. 4 that India was drawing up a protest to the U.S. for referring to Goa as a "province" of Portugal and thus apparently opposing Indian claims to the Portuguese enclaves of Goa, Damao & Diu. [See p. 279A3]

Dulles told his news conference Dec. 7 that "as far as I know, all the world regards it [Goa] as a Portuguese province." (Goa was captured by the Portuguese in 1511, later made capital of all Portuguese areas on the Indian sub-continent taken during the 16th century. Portuguese India still was designated as a part of metropolitan Portugal.) The Dulles-Cunha statement, Dulles said, was primarily "directed against the introduction of hate & prejudice into a situation which needs to be dealt with in a spirit of calm" and "we did not . . . attempt to take any position on the merits of the matter"; the statement was given careful consideration" and "was not lightly issued." Dulles added: The U.S. had been "strongly advocating" that "these situations should not be settled by force." "That general approach has, I think, been sympathetically shared by Prime Min. Nehru." Dulles & Cunha felt the Soviet leaders' statements "were designed to create an atmosphere which might generate efforts to invoke force. That was our objection." [See p. 402G1-A2]

Asked whether the Russians' remarks showed they were not presently interested in reducing East-West tension, Dulles said he could not find "in those speeches any great solicitude for a relaxation of tension with the West." [See p. 390A1]

Churchill Sees Red 'Spectacle'

Sir Winston Churchill told a Conservative Party meeting in Woodford, Eng., Dec. 5: Bulganin & Khrushchev had made an "exhibition" and "surprising spectacle" of their Asian tour which the British Govt. "will no doubt study carefully before it allows it, with suitable variants, to be repeated here." However, he said, "I do not think we should take any violent, erratic decision." British newspapers & MPs had urged that the Govt. cancel the scheduled Bulganin-Khrushchev visit to London next spring [see p. 247B2]. Asked about the "spirit of Geneva," Churchill said: The Russians may "have wearied of their apparent return to a non-cold-war condition. But I do not think any harm has been done. On the contrary, I think an advantage has been gained." [See p. 396G3]

Red Scores U.S. Press on Vlasov

The Soviet Forgn. Ministry criticized U.S. newspapers Dec. 5 for "gross distortions" in reporting Soviet criticism of architect Alexander V. Vlasov, who recently returned from the U.S. The Ministry said that Vla-

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sov had left the post of Moscow chief architect last spring but had been retained as president of the USSR's new Academy of Building & Architecture. [See p. 376D3]

In an interview in the CP newspaper *Pravda* Dec. 5, Vlasov said U. S. police had organized demonstrations in France urging him to seek political asylum while en route back to the USSR. (Demonstrators in Cherbourg & Paris had urged Vlasov to defect after conflicting reports on the USSR's criticism reached the West.)

Peiping Talks Disappoint U.S.

U.S. State Secy. Dulles told his news conference Dec. 6 that talks with Communist China in Geneva "are not making as good progress as could be hoped." Dulles criticized "the lack of actual action under the agreement already reached" on the release of U.S. citizens in Red China. "There has been a measure of compliance with that, but not yet a full measure," he said. Dulles observed that the talks were "proceeding in a normal way, having regard to the character of the people we are talking with." [See p. 310F3]

The last of 10 imprisoned U.S. civilians whose early release was promised by Red China Sept. 10, Dilmus T. Kanady, Texas cotton trader, arrived by sea in Hong Kong from Shanghai Sept. 26 [see p. 311B1]. 4 non-imprisoned Americans arrived in Hong Kong by sea from Shanghai Sept. 26: Emma Angelina Barry, 13 (who arrived with her stateless White Russian mother); Ralph Howard Parker, 83, retired business man; Mrs. Marcella Huizer, 39, & Eva Stella Dugay (Sister Theresa), 62, a Carmelite nun. [See p. 293F1]

Other U.S. civilians to reach Hong Kong (& dates of arrival): Harriet Mills, 35, of N. Y., ex-Fulbright scholar, Rev. Armand Proulx, 59, Jesuit priest of Methuen, Mass., Mrs. Nicholas Nadeshda Romanoff & daughter Irene, 15 (Oct. 31); Mrs. Laura Lau, 57, wife of a Chinese Christian minister who was detained in China, & her 3 children, Faith Louise, 20, John Jacob, 18, & Richard, 16 (Nov. 9); Catholic Fathers Marcellus White, 46, of Waltham, Mass. & Justin Garvey, 40, of Union City, N. J. (Nov. 19); Louis Henkel, 69, & his wife, 70, traders in China since 1906 (Dec. 7).

Peiping radio said Oct. 12 there were 66 Americans in Red China and all but 19 accused of crimes were "free to leave China any time they apply for departure." The cases of the accused 19 were being examined "one by one," Peiping reported.

Washington officials said Nov. 7 Red China had proposed a joint renunciation of the use of force as a part of national policy. The U.S. representative in the Geneva talks, Amb.-to-Czech. U. Alexis Johnson, was reported to have told Red Chinese Amb.-to-Poland Wang Ping-nan Nov. 10 the U.S. saw no need to make such a declaration, having signed the UN Charter.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Invites Eden to Washington

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty announced in Gettysburg, Pa. Dec. 5 that British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden would visit Pres. Eisenhower in Washington in early 1956 at Mr. Eisenhower's invitation.

Eden, who simultaneously informed the British House of Commons of his forthcoming trip, had suggested the visit in a letter to Mr. Eisenhower before Thanksgiving Day. Eden was to be accompanied by British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan. They planned to arrive Jan. 30 and to remain for several days. Afterwards, they were to go to Ottawa for talks with Canadian officials. Later, they planned to have discussions with French & West German officials prior to the London visit of Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & Soviet Communist leader Nikita S. Khrushchev in April. [See p. 247B2]

British sources said Eden wanted to coordinate Anglo-U.S. policies before they were exposed to the strains of the 1956 U.S. election campaign. Topics to be discussed were said to include: (a) new strategies made necessary by the "failure of Geneva"; (b) Soviet activities in the Middle East & Asia; (c) the Arab-Israeli dispute. [See pp. 391F3, 381B1, 376A1]

GOP Leaders View 2d Term

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) & House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) conferred separately with Pres. Eisenhower in Gettysburg Dec. 3 and then told newsmen they were sure the President would be reelected overwhelmingly if he sought a 2d term. But they differed as to whether he should run and as to when he should announce whether he was a candidate. Neither had discussed the 2d term issue with the President. [See p. 391C1]

Knowland, a potential candidate for the Presidential nomination if Mr. Eisenhower did not run, repeated his assertions that the President should announce before the late January & early February filing deadlines for several state primaries. "If he is not a candidate," Knowland said, "then I think in fairness to the Republicans . . . [&] the nation itself, they should have ample time to choose between possible alternatives." He avoided saying whether he thought Mr. Eisenhower should make the race, but he conceded that the Republicans would have a tough fight without him heading the ticket. Knowland said he had no objection to bringing foreign policy into the campaign "as long as it is discussed responsibly & constructively." [See pp. 391F3, 385A1]

Martin said he hoped the President would run and thought he should & would if physical exams scheduled for late January showed he had made a complete recovery from his heart attack. "If the tenseness continues in the world . . . it would be very essential, probably, for the free world that this great leader who can weld the thought of the free world into a unit should continue," Martin declared. But he said he saw no need for any early announcement of the President's intentions. Martin predicted that 2 or 3 TV speeches would be all the campaigning Mr. Eisenhower would have to do. [See p. 352A3]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower took up the fiscal 1957 defense budget in conferences with defense, budget & Treasury officials & the Natl. Security Council at Camp David Dec. 1 and with top defense & budget officials in Gettysburg Dec. 6. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said after the Dec. 6 meeting that he expected "no major change" in the current $34½ billion annual military spending rate. [See p. 344A-B1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower, in a Dec. 3 letter, accepted the resignation of Moorehead Patterson as his international representative for promoting peaceful uses of atomic energy (announced Dec. 6). [See p. 316C-D1] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Dec. 2 appointed Max Waldo Bishop to succeed the late John E. Peurifoy as Amb. to Thailand. [See p. 275F1] . . . The President Dec. 5 accepted the credentials of new Burmese Amb. U Win.

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LABOR

AFL & CIO Reunite

The reunited American Fed. of Labor & Congress of Industrial Orgs. became an official body at 10 a.m. Dec. 5 when a founding convention opened at the 71st Regiment Armory in New York [see pp. 242D-E2, 45E1-E2]. The merger created the free world's largest national labor federation. It ended a 20-yr. split which had existed in U.S. labor since United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis led the CIO out of the AFL in 1935.

The merger had been ratified by unanimous vote of the 10 million-member, 109-union AFL at its 75th annual convention in New York Dec. 1 and by an overwhelming majority of the 5,700,000-member, 32-union CIO at its 17th annual convention in New York Dec. 2. [See p. 149D2]

The only anti-merger votes at the CIO convention were cast by Michael J. Quill's Transport Workers Union & by individual representatives of CIO councils in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. & Springfield, Ill. Quill charged that the AFL was swallowing the CIO, that it "was not a merger with honor," that the new AFL-CIO constitution was a "license" for "raiding," racketeering & racial discrimination. His views were opposed publicly by TWU Secy.-Treas. Gustav Faber, who backed the merger. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther insisted that the AFL-CIO charter provided strong guarantees against abuses. [See p. 161D2]

AFL-CIO Leaders Elected

The founding convention Dec. 5 unanimously elected AFL Pres. George Meany as president of the new AFL-CIO. AFL Secy.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler was elected unanimously as secretary-treasurer. The convention also unanimously elected 17 AFL & 10 CIO leaders as vice presidents (executive council members).

CIO Pres. Reuther, United Auto Workers pres., was elected as one of the 27 AFL-CIO vice presidents and was to head a new AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. (IUD) [see p. 401E2]. He had opened the convention as temporary chairman and had nominated Meany for president.

Negroes were given top federation posts for the first time in U.S. labor

history when the convention unanimously voted vice presidencies to Asa Philip Randolph, 66, pres. of the AFL Bro'hood of Sleeping Car Porters, & to Willard S. Townsend, 60, pres. of the CIO United Transport Service Employes.

'Ike' Lauds Labor Movement

Pres. Eisenhower told the AFL-CIO founding convention Dec. 5 that the union movement had made "a unique contribution to the general welfare of the Republic." But he warned that "the rights of minorities holding differing social, economic & political views must be scrupulously protected and their views accurately reflected" in the nation's labor organizations. The President addressed the convention via a telephone hook-up from his Gettysburg farm.

Mr. Eisenhower said labor's contribution was in "the development of the American philosophy of labor," which, "if adopted globally, could bring a world, prosperous, at peace, sharing the fruits of the earth with justice to all men." He said this philosophy was based on 3 principles: (1) "The ultimate values of mankind are spiritual; these values include liberty, human dignity, opportunity & equal rights & justice." (2) "The economic interest of employer & employe is a mutual prosperity." (3) "Labor relations will be managed best when worked out in honest negotiation, without government's unwarranted interference."

Under the 2d principle, he said, "we have the right to strike and to argue all night, when necessary, in collective bargaining sessions. But . . . this surface struggle is subordinate to the overwhelming common interest in greater production & a better life for all to share." The 3d principle, he said "assumes an advanced degree of maturity in the private handling of labor matters within a framework of law, for the protection of the public interest & the rights of both labor & management." It "assumes that labor organizations & management will both observe the highest standards of integrity, responsibility & concern for the national welfare." [See pp. 360D1, 148F1]

Harriman Attacks GOP Policies

Democratic N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman hailed the AFL-CIO merger in a speech at the founding convention Dec. 6. He called it a "multiplication of your strength for carrying on" labor's objective of bringing "more liberty, more security, more opportunity & more dignity for all men everywhere."

Harriman devoted most of his talk to an attack on Eisenhower Admin. leaders—of whom he named Vice Pres. Nixon, Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, Interior Secy. Douglas McKay & Asst. Commerce Secy. Lothair Teetor—for an "anti-labor" record & for alleged failures in domestic & foreign programs. This attack was answered by Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell, who followed Harriman to the speaker's rostrum.

Harriman said: "Unhappily, at the conference of the summit in Geneva, our President was quoted . . . as crediting the Russians today with no less a desire for peace than that of the West. As a consequence, there occurred a psychological disarmament throughout the free world. . . . It is a tragedy the President didn't do something else. . . . He mentioned, but he did not keep insisting that Stalin carry out his wartime agreements to permit free elections in Poland & Eastern Europe [see pp. 117G3-118A1, D-E1, D2, C3; 118G3-119E2]. . . . 3 years ago, Soviet Communist influence had been stopped and rolled back in Western Europe & in the Middle East. The Kremlin leaders admitted as much . . . at the Communist Party Congress in Oct. 1952. And at that time they laid out . . . the tactics of 'peaceful coexistence' [see Vol. XII, p. 326E1]. Since then the new group in the Kremlin . . . has carried out this policy with great shrewdness. . . . At Geneva & since Geneva the Kremlin leaders have achieved a major political break-through." [See p. 385E1]

Noting attacks by some Republicans on political activities of union leaders, Harriman declared: "We need more, not less, participation by working men & women in American political affairs. . . . [To achieve an essential economic] expansion, we must have wise & progressive national policies. It is up to labor to make its voice heard to make sure we have such policies, and I congratulate . . . your leaders who have been making that plain."

Mitchell Defends Eisenhower

Mitchell, rejecting Harriman's attack on Pres. Eisenhower's conduct of foreign relations, told the convention: "There is no other man in the world who has as intense a desire for peace as he [Mr. Eisenhower], because he knows the horrors of war. . . . Please, let us not deter him, hamper him in his intense, continual quest for peace."

Mitchell predicted that the AFL-CIO merger "will be a great force for good in the land." He expressed a belief "that labor's voice in public affairs should be heard loud & clear . . . that as American citizens, you have a duty & responsibility to make your voice heard."

Mitchell continued: "The leaders of this organization [AFL-CIO] have stated clearly that they do not intend to try to control the votes of union members . . . that labor does not intend to create a powerful economic pressure group or political pressure block. They intend, instead, to keep their members informed on all issues affecting the electorate . . . so that workers can exercise their privilege & responsibility to participate freely in [their] government. . . . Every one should applaud & encourage that kind of political action."

Political Rights Asserted

AFL-CIO Pres. Meany, in his keynote address at the founding convention Dec. 5, rejected Republican attacks on labor's engaging in politics. "We are going to meet those who would destroy our movement and who would turn back the clock," he said. "We are going to meet them on the political front."

Meany expressed amusement at "this hue & cry about labor political activity, about the labor bosses controlling votes." He said: "I am sure they know that we don't control votes. . . . No one can tell the American worker how he has got to vote. . . . They are worried now about a labor party. Well, I don't see any sentiment for a labor party [or] for labor to take over one of the existing parties."

Meany said that "all our actions [should] be keyed into that simple, plain principle that a trade union has no other reason for existence than the job of carrying out and carrying forward and advancing the interests & welfare of its members." He said that "in so far as liberal & remedial legislation is concerned, legislation in which we have a vital interest, that legislative trend in the last 8 years has been backward"; "it is up to us to reverse that trend."

"In my book," Meany declared, "labor not only has a right to raise its voice in regard to policy under which our federal government is administered, but we have a duty as citizens to take part in shaping the policies of our government; and as workers we have a special interest in [its] foreign policy. . . . At the conclusion of the summit conference in July, we were told that it was a great success, that the spirit of Geneva had lessened tensions and everything was going to be fine. We were told that by the heads of our government. . . . When we were told that, the American people were hoodwinked. It was not a success; I wish to God it was."

(Meany had promised at dedication ceremonies for the AFL Teamsters hq. in Washington Nov. 4 that the AFL-CIO would use "every method legally available to us as citizens" to influence legislation & elections. He said "it will endorse liberal & progressive candidates from all parties." Meany said in an editorial in the December issue of the *American Federationist* that the AFL-CIO merger would make the labor movement a "more effective instrument for political action" and that "our major objective is to elect strong, liberal majorities to Congress.") [See p. 297C3]

Reuther also asserted labor's political rights in a convention talk Dec. 5. He said Chrmn. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.) of the Senate GOP Campaign Com. had "proposed yesterday that the American labor movement be politically disfranchised . . . [that] we have no rights with respect to endorsing candidates for public office." "Our answer," Reuther suggested, should be "not less political action but more political action on the part of the American labor movement." [See pp. 353F3, 242E2]

Goldwater Leads Attack

Goldwater, principal spokesman in the attack on unions in politics, had

said in a Dec. 4 statement that the labor federations "have no right" to indorse a Presidential candidate. If they did so, "they will be infringing on the rights of independent & minority members of their organizations," he charged. He said he "assumes" the AFL-CIO would indorse Pres. Eisenhower if he sought a 2d term but that otherwise the new federation would back the Democratic nominee.*

Goldwater Nov. 19 had reported protests from union members against "attempts by some union leaders to make political activity a condition of employment." He intimated that the CIO-PAC used "money for TV & radio time" which was "in reality union dues being converted to po'itical use." Goldwater charged in a CBS TV interview Dec. 4 that union leaders had found a "devious route" around the legal ban on using union money for politics. He said union leaders controlled the Democratic Party in Michigan although a large proportion of union members there were Republicans.† He identified Reuther as the type he had meant when he had denounced "power-hungry labor bosses." [See p. 352D-E3]

Labor Secy. Mitchell said Nov. 21 that he disagreed with Goldwater and that Goldwater was not "speaking for the Republican Party" in his attacks on union leaders. Meantime other Republicans & some Democrats were entering the argument.

Political Issue Debated

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.), in a speech to the Intl. Labor Press Assn. in New York Dec. 4, rejected Goldwater's "hysterical" charges. Unions had "a clear right to exercise their franchise at the ballot box," Case declared. "Anything that can be done toward acquainting citizens with the qualications & records of persons standing for election is all to the good . . . a distinct step toward better government." "To talk of laboring men & women as pawns in the hands of labor leaders is an insult to the intelligence & integrity of [U.S.] workers," he said. [See pp. 146D3, 29G2]

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) told the Intl. Labor Press Assn. Dec. 4 that he expected "labor to so conduct itself during the coming campaign that labor will again . . . have a voice in all levels of government. For only those who came from the ranks of labor understand fully the needs of labor." [See p. 384E2]

Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland charged in Miami Nov. 8 that some labor leaders hoped to "capture" the Democratic Party and thus win control of the Govt. [See p. 399G2]

Presidential disarmament adviser Harold E. Stassen warned in Detroit Dec. 5 that the AFL-CIO merger "will speed up" efforts of "excessively politically-minded" union leaders to control enough votes to swing elections. He called this "a dangerous trend for the future well-being of the workers & of the nation as a whole." [See pp. 384A3, 377C2]

Frederick Coolidge Crawford, national chairman of the "Salute to Eisenhower" dinners [see p. 314C1], urged Republicans in New York Nov. 22 to raise a large campaign fund to offset the "big-money drive" a "small, powerful group" of labor leaders had launched to back Democrats in the 1956 campaign. He said the Nazi movement developed in Germany at the time labor became politically potent in the U.S. and served as "a supreme example of how a few people" might rise to power. He said later that he had not meant to imply any similarity between Nazis & U.S. labor.

(The CIO-PAC, replying to GOP attacks on political spending by labor, said Nov. 12 that reports filed with Congress showed that in the 1954 campaign the Republican Party had spent $7,215,589.84 whereas "all the 41 labor groups" had spent a total of only $2,057,612.06. The CIO-PAC added that some of this labor expenditure was on behalf of GOP candidates—one for the Senate, one for governor, 4 for the U.S. House.)

Industrial Unit Formed

A new Industrial Union Dept. "to promote the interests of industrial unions" was established by the AFL-CIO at its founding convention in New York Dec. 7. Ex-CIO Pres. Reuther & ex-CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey were elected respectively as pres. & secy.-treasurer of the IUD.

IUD membership was to total about 7 million, including members of 35 former AFL unions & 31 ex-CIO unions. CIO membership, however, outnumbered AFL by nearly 2-1.

Only 400,000 members of Dave Beck's 1,449,000-member Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters were admitted to IUD membership despite Beck's announcement several days previously that he would insist on IUD membership for all or none. AFL-CIO Pres. Meany had ruled Dec. 5 that the IUD draft constitution authorized membership only for Teamsters members employed under industrial-union contracts. Beck yielded Dec. 6 but warned that he would pull his union out of the AFL-CIO if he thought it was being treated unfairly.

(The Teamsters Nov. 27 had signed a 4-yr. mutual assistance agreement with the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., which had been ousted from the AFL as racketeer - dominated [see p. 304C3]. The Teamsters' 350,000-member Western Conference Dec. 3 signed a similar 5-yr. pact with the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, which had been thrown out of the CIO in 1950 as allegedly Communist-dominated.)

(Harry Lundeberg, pres. of the Seafarers' Intl. Union, was reelected pres. of the federation's Maritime Trades Dept. in New York Nov. 30.)

Other AFL-CIO Developments

The AFL-CIO founding convention Dec. 7 voted unanimously in favor of an anti-corruption program under which unions would police their own welfare funds & other activities and Congress would be urged to adopt legislation to curb fund abuses.

AFL-CIO Pres. Meany announced Dec. 7 that a Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. representative had phoned him to see about negotiating a "non-aggression pact" between labor & industry, as Meany had suggested in the Dec. 4 issue of the *N. Y. Times Magazine*. NAM Chrmn. Charles R. Sligh Jr. immediately denied that any authorized NAM spokesman had done so.

The Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America (formerly AFL) & the United Packinghouse Workers of America (formerly CIO) announced Dec. 7 the first merger agreement of formerly competing unions since the AFL-CIO merger.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the 90,000-member Bro'hood of Locomotive Engineers & Firemen and Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the 210,000-member Bro'hood of Railroad Trainmen attended the AFL-CIO founding convention as invited observers. Gilbert promised Dec. 5 to recommend affiliation with the AFL-CIO when his organization's directors meet in mid-1956. Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Bro'hood of Sleeping Car Porters said he would oppose membership for either of the rail unions because they discriminated against Negroes.

John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers, in a letter to the CIO Nov. 30, demanded that it pay back $1,665,000 advanced by the UMW 15-20 years ago. The CIO said the money had been used to pay for organizing drives and had not been regarded as a loan. (The UMW disclosed Sept. 15 that it was assessing each employed soft-coal miner $20 from the $2-a-day pay raises recently negotiated. Lewis said the money was needed for "many lawsuits" by "huge organized financial groups" intent on destroying the UMW.) [See p. 305E1]

Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the 864,000-member AFL Intl. Assn. of Machinists said Nov. 30 he had rejected a proposal for affiliation by Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald of the United Electrical Workers, which the CIO had ousted as Communist-dominated.

POLITICS

'Ike' to Aid GOP Campaign

Pres Eisenhower pledged Dec. 1 to take an active part in the Republican Party's 1956 election campaign. In a telegram to the GOP Natl. Com., which had opened a 2-day meeting in Chicago Nov. 30, Mr. Eisenhower said: "I personally am proud of Republican achievements for the peace & the prosperity & the security of the American people. I shall do everything in my power next year to help you report the record accurately & fully to the country."

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall

*AFL Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck had disclosed in a CBS TV interview Nov. 6 that he had voted for Thomas E. Dewey in 1948 & for Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 although the AFL had indorsed the opposing Democratic Presidential candidates.

†A Wayne U. survey anonymously financed by the CIO United Auto Workers showed that UAW members "predominantly" supported the union's political objectives, Drs. Arthur Kornhauser, Albert J. Mayer & Harold L. Sheppard reported Nov. 25. According to their report: 55% felt unions should have more to say about the government, 14% felt they should have less to say; 19% thought business should have a greater voice in government, 41% wanted business to have less influence in government. Michigan GOP Chrmn. John Feikens assailed the report. He said a student's thesis approved by Kornhauser had reported that 63% of the UAW's Democrats & 100% of the UAW's Republicans opposed political action by the UAW.

Nov. 30 disclosed plans for extensive use of radio & TV but little travel by national candidates in the post-convention campaign. He estimated that Republicans would spend $2 million for TV time. (Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler had predicted in Nashville, Tenn. Oct. 27 that Democrats would spend a total of $8 million in the 1956 Presidential & Congressional campaigns.) [See p. 385F2]

Hall agreed Nov. 30 that Republicans should stress peace & foreign policy accomplishments during the campaign and that Democrats properly could try to attack the GOP record. [See p. 392E2]

The GOP Natl. Com. Dec. 1 increased delegate strength for the 1956 Natl Convention to 1,323 (from 1,206 in 1952). This would make 662 votes necessary to nominate a Presidential candidate. [See p. 385F2]

Hagerty Jibes at Harriman

Presidential Press Secy. James C. Hagerty, criticizing N. Y. Gov. Averell Harriman during a press conference in Gettysburg Dec. 7, said: "For a man that is not a candidate, it seems to me very surprising that he allows himself to be put into the candidate's position by the leader of Tammany Hall. That is the first time I have heard . . . of letting Tammany Hall nominate somebody as a candidate for the Presidency."

Hagerty's jibe was directed at a speech made by Tammany leader Carmine G. De Sapio at a Natl. Press Club luncheon in Washington Nov. 30. De Sapio had suggested that New York's "strong influence" on national political conventions "may dispel the idea that Gov. Harriman is only a token candidate." [See p. 336F2]

(Rep. Francis E. Walter [D., Pa.] announced Nov. 24 that he expected to be a "Harriman delegate.")

Foreign Policy Debate

Adlai E. Stevenson, at a press conference in Miami Dec. 1, said he agreed with State Secy. Dulles "that we should avoid 'partisan excesses' in discussing foreign policy during the forthcoming campaign." But he disagreed with Dulles' contention "that the Republican Party's conduct in the 1952 campaign was an 'admirable' example of restraint." [See p. 392C1-A2]

Stevenson criticized Pres. Eisenhower's proposal to "unleash Chiang Kai-shek." He assailed GOP "slogans" such as "massive retaliation" that "frightened our allies more than our enemies and brought us to the brink of war." [See p. 384F2-A3]

Harriman, attacking GOP foreign policy at a New Orleans Forgn. Policy Assn. dinner Dec. 2, suggested "regaining the initiative" by enlisting free world resources against poverty in underdeveloped areas. He told Oklahoma Democratic leaders in Oklahoma City Dec. 4 that "there is no such thing as peaceful co-existence." He said Russians had proposed it "and it would be a mistake for us to swallow it." [See pp. 384E3-384F1]

Harriman charged in New York Dec. 7 that Dulles had done "our nation a great disservice" and had aided Russia by "interfering" in the Goan dispute [see p. 398G2], especially at a time when Indians & Burmese were wearying of "the excessive statements" of Soviet leaders Bulganin & Khrushchev. [See p. 398G1-F2]

Farm Issue

Agri. Secy. Ezra T. Benson charged at the GOP Natl. Com. meeting in Chicago Dec. 1 that Democrats had "chosen agriculture as the major domestic battlefield for 1956" because they had failed in political attacks on economic conditions & Pres. Eisenhower's "churchgoing." He denied that U. S. agriculture was "going to pot" and promised that the Eisenhower Admin. would "do everything in its power that is sound & right to help American farmers." Benson told the UP Dec. 6 that Admin. was "exploring" the possibility of restoring 90%-of-parity price supports on "top quality products." [See pp. 392C3, 385C3]

Harriman, in a speech in Oklahoma City Dec. 3 at the national convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, blamed Pres. Eisenhower for GOP farm failures. "Let's not talk about the Benson farm policy," Harriman said. "Let's talk about it in its proper light—the Eisenhower farm policy." Harriman said the Democrats had "pledged" to restore farm income and would do so. (Harriman simultaneously assailed as "unhealthy" the swallowing of small firms by mergers. "It's high time we get back in the fight against monopoly," he said.) [See p. 385G2]

Bernard M. Baruch proposed to the Senate Agriculture Com. a farm program which accepted the Eisenhower Admin.'s flexible price support plan, it was reported Dec. 2. Baruch also suggested: (a) adoption of the "soil bank" plan; (b) use of surpluses for relief in the U. S. & abroad; (c) maintenance of farm-products stockpiles as a reserve for emergency; (d) reduction of output by enforceable acreage curbs. [See p. 304D2]

The 20th Century Fund, in a 601-page study of the farm problem, called Dec. 4 for revision of U. S. farm programs to prevent mounting surpluses. The study, conducted by Murray R. Benedict, agricultural economics prof. at the U. of California, recommended reduction of price supports to discourage production of less-needed crops. It predicted that farmers eventually would have to "adjust their output to amounts that markets will absorb at prices they are willing to accept." It declared that "Govt. accumulation of stocks, with no longer term objective than that of taking them off the farmers' hands, cannot be continued for very long" and probably would result in "full-scale breakdown of the price structure for the commodity."

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) suggested Dec. 2 an "international food community fund" that would distribute surplus farm products to the world's needy. [See p. 392E3]

The UP reported Dec. 7 that Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyachleslav M. Molotov gave "a diplomatic brush-off" to State Secy. Dulles' proposal, during the Forgn. Ministers conference at Geneva, that the USSR buy some surplus U. S. farm items. [See pp. 385C3, 375D2]

Conf. for U.S. School Aid. The White House Conf. on Education favored "by more than 2 to one" increased "financial participation in public education" by the Fed. Govt., a Conf. report on the question, "How can we finance our schools—build & operate them?" disclosed Dec. 1. The report, made by Pub. Instruction Supt. Pearl A. Wanamaker of Washington & Exec.-Secy. Edgar Fuller of the Council of Chief State School Officers, said also that most delegates objected to use of public funds for support of "non-public" schools. Other reports for the conference, which ended Dec. 1: (a) proposed encouragement of high school & college students to become teachers, increased pay and security benefits for teachers, and use of teaching talent without regard to race or creed (report on "How can we get enough teachers & keep them?" by Mrs. Harold J. Fallon, N. Y. State Parents-Teachers Congress pres., & Mrs. Fred A. Radke, Washington State Schools Directors Assn. ex-pres.); (b) called for intensified efforts to create public interest in education (report on "How can we obtain a continuing public interest in education?" by Mrs. Ruth H. Page of Fair Lawn, N. J. & Edwin Buck of Leesburg, O.) [See p. 393A2]

FOREIGN

Britain. Ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee, 72 last Jan. 3, resigned as Labor Party leader & MP from West Walthamstow, London, and was created an earl by Queen Elizabeth II Dec. 7. The title he would assume on entering the House of Lords was to be chosen later by Attlee. He told the Parliamentary Labor Party Dec. 7 he was resigning as leader to end uncertainty about the future leadership of the party. His successor was to be elected by Labor MPs within a week. After suffering a stroke last summer, Attlee had said in September that he wanted to pass on the leadership to a younger man, but he was inclined then to remain leader until the end of the current session of Commons in autumn 1956. [See pp. 284G3, 351G1]

Attlee, who served as Dep. Prime Min. in the Churchill coalition Cabt. during World War II, accompanied Winston Churchill to the Potsdam Conf. of 1945 as a "friend & counselor." After the landslide Labor election victory of July 26, 1945, Atlee returned to Potsdam as Prime Min. July 28. As head of the first British Labor regime with a clear majority in Commons, Attlee established the "welfare state," which provided free medical care & other benefits, and ended British rule of India, Burma & Ceylon. Basic industries were nationalized, although the Conservatives ended steel nationalization after they returned to power in 1951. Attlee's first Govt. (1945-50) steered Britain through recurrent economic crises of the postwar "austerity" era. Labor was returned by a narrow margin in elections in 1950 but lost an election called by Attlee in 1951 to seek "adequate Parliamentary support."

Attlee, an Oxford-educated lawyer & teacher, was elected to Commons from Limehouse in 1922 and represented the same district until 1950, when he moved to West Walthamstow. He was War Under-Secy. in the first Labor Govt. of 1925 and Postmaster Gen. in the 2d Labor Govt., which was turned out by a landslide in 1931. Attlee succeeded George Lansbury as Party leader in 1935.

France. Pres. René Coty signed a decree dissolving the Natl. Assembly Dec. 1, and Premier Edgar Faure's Cabt. decided next day to hold a general election Monday Jan 2. The Constitution specified that elections be held within 30 days of dissolution, but the Cabt. decided to avoid holding the elections, usually held on Sunday, on New Year's Day [see p. 395E1]. Faure was expelled from the Radical Socialist Party Dec. 1 because he had dissolved the Assembly & caused new elections to be held under the old voting laws, but he remained head of the Rally of the Republic Left, a group of non-Communist Left & Center Parties, including the Radical Socialists. Ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France, who won control of the Radical Socialists when elected party first vice-pres. Nov. 5, led the move for Faure's removal.

South Africa. Provincial electoral colleges elected a new Senate Nov. 25 under regulations adopted by Parliament June 16 to insure a 2/3 majority for Prime Min. Johannes G. Strijdom's Nationalist Party in its campaign to further its apartheid program. The Nationalists elected 77 Senators in a chamber that had been raised from 48 to 89 members. The electoral colleges comprised MPs & members of provincial councils meeting in the capitals of South Africa's 4 provinces. Colored minorities in the Nationalist-dominated provinces of Transvaal, Orange Free State & Cape were to be represented by 3 of the 8 Senators elected in Natal Province, dominated by the United Party. The new Senate was to meet in Jan. 1956. [See p. 210F3] . . . Strijdom, detailing his long-range plans for a republic, told a Nationalist meeting in Johannesburg Sept. 14 that there would be no referendum on the question until a pro-republic majority was assured. He said the republic would continue to work in close cooperation with the British Commonwealth. [See Vol. XIV, p. 402B2] . . . South Africa entered agreements Nov. 28 with the World Bank & a U.S. investment banking group headed by Dillon, Read & Co., Inc. to borrow a total of $50 million for economic development. The banking group was to offer external loan bonds totaling $25 million for public sale. (The World Bank was to lend South Africa $25 million.)

●

Argentine Govt. restored the Buenos Aires newspaper *La Prensa* to the Paz family Dec. 7. Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz arrived home from New York Dec. 1 to prepare to resume as the paper's co-owner & director [see p. 322D3]. The Govt. issued a decree Nov. 30 dissolving the Peronista Party and cancelled Dec. 2 all Gen. Confed. of Labor (Peronist) work contracts for renegotiation. Ex-Forgn. Min. Mario Amadeo & ex-Pres. Secy. Juan Goyeneche, advisors to ousted Provisional Pres. Eduardo Lonardi, were arrested Dec. 5 as suspected plotters against the new regime. [See p. 378B-F1] . . . **Brazil** was placed under martial law in a state of siege by an act of Congress passed Nov. 24 & put into effect next day. Pres. João Café Filho refused either to sign it or resign, but it was signed by Acting Pres. Nereu Remos. [See p. 378G1]

COMPANY EARNINGS

(Year's net & per-common-share profits)

Addressograph-Multigraph Yr. to July 31, 1955—$6,671,347, $7.86; 1954—$4,879,889, $5.75. . . . **Anderson, Clayton & Co.** Yr. to July 31, 1955—$8,174,892, $2.51; 1954—$11,835,298, $3.65. . . . **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$5,749,888, $3.49; 1954—$5,013,390, $3.05. . . . **Ashland Oil & Refining** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1955*—$10,106,032, $1.56; 1954—$6,628,076, $.92. . . . **Burlington Industries** Yr. to Oct. 1, 1955—$16,370,000, $1.83; 1954—$8,437,000, $.94. . . . **Campbell Soup Co.** Yr. to July 31, 1955—$29,133,197, $2.86; 1954—$23,563,257, $2.36. . . . **City Stores Co.** 52 weeks to July 30, 1955—$5,895,000; 1954—$3,709,000. . . . **Dana Corp.** Yr. to Aug. 1, 1955—$15,302,957, $6.01; 1954—$9,638,402, $3.74. . . . **Distillers Corp.-Seagrams** Yr. to July 31, 1955—$31,002,109, $3.54; 1954—$35,840,162, $4.09. . . . **Federated Dept. Stores** 52 weeks to Oct. 29, 1955—$21,146,329, $5.89; 1954—$16,237,226, $4.42. . . . **Gen. American Oil of Texas** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$7,677,671, $5.61; 1954—$6,572,810, $5.49. . . . **Goodall-Sanford, Inc.** Yr. to Oct 1, 1955—$6,005,000 net loss. . . . **Hancock Oil Co.** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$6,112,474, $1.81; 1954—$6,880,505, $2.04. . . . **Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1955—$19,327,468, $6.70; 1954—$20,252,490, $7.02. . . . **Intl. Minerals & Chemical** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$6,321,903, $2.55; 1954—$6,043,979, $2.44. . . . **Joy Mfg. Co.** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1955—$5,682,502, $6.36; 1954—$3,791,731, $4.24. . . . **Kaiser Steel Corp.** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$5,741,236, $1.08; 1954—$7,926,666, $1.75. . . . **Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co.** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1955—$7,373,338, $6.06; 1954—$5,450,391, $4.48. . . . **Loblaw Groceterias Co.** Yr. to May 28, 1955—$5,004,089, $525; 1954—$4,439,074, $4.66. . . . **R. H. Macy & Co.** 52 weeks to Oct. 29, 1955—$5,004,089, $5.25; 1954—$4,438,074, $4.66. . . . **Marathon Corp.** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1955*—$9,197,053, $2.51; 1954—$7,489,082, $2.01. . . . **Masonite Corp.** Yr. to Aug 31, 1955—$6,093,359, $4.42; 1954—$3,607,338, $2.62. . . . **Murray Corp. of America** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1955—$5,677,979, $5.22; 1954—$5,817,042, $5.59. . . . **North American Aviation** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1955—$32,349,176, $9.42; 1954—$22,179,736, $6.46. . . . **Northrop Aircraft** Yr. to July 31, 1955—$11,738,674, $7.89, $3,829,387, $2.62. . . . **Oklahoma Natural Gas** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1955—$5,355,000, $1.80; 1954—$4,869,000, $1.62. . . . **O'okiep Copper Co., Ltd.** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$9,578,693, $9.38; 1954—$6,522,166, $6.39. . . . **Outboard Marine & Mfg. Co.** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1955*—$7,863,699, $3.68; 1954—$5,458,297, $2.55. . . . **Quaker Oats Co.** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$10,085,565, $2.75; 1954—$8,902,470, $2.38. . . . **Schenley Industries, Inc.** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1955—$6,116,793, $1.40; 1954—$3,809,218, $.87. . . . **Jos. E. Seagram & Sons** Yr. to July 31, 1955—$22,256,856; 1954—$25,662,724. . . . **Sherwin-Williams** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1955—$11,979,595, $8.89; 1954—$10,643,021, $7.83. . . . **A. O. Smith Corp.** Yr. to July 31, 1955—$6,013,348, $6.01; 1954—$5,407,184, $5.41. . . . **Southwestern Public Svc.** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1955—$6,874,998, $1.54; 1954—$6,502,115, $1.46. . . . **Spencer Chemical Co.** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$5,118,454, $4.04; 1954—$5,287,084, $4.53. . . . **United Merchants & Mfrs.** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$15,542,804, $2.90; 1954—$9,161,569, $1.71. . . . **Vick Chemical Co.** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$6,528,797, $4.36; 1954—$5,910,252, $4.21. . . . **Warren Petroleum** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$10,120,749, $5.36; 1954—$8,930,412, $5.25. . . . **West Pt. Mfg.** Yr. to Aug. 27, 1955—$5,060,757, $1.70; 1954—$4,131,733, $1.43. . . . **Winn & Lovett Grocery Co.** Yr. to June 25, 1955—$5,128,337, $1.12; 1954—$3,851,780, $.91.

* Preliminary

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Janus. Romantic comedy by Carolyn Green in which shipping exec.'s wife spends 2 months a year with a male French teacher with whom she writes historical novels. Staged by Reginald Denham. Presented by Alfred De Liagre Jr. With Margaret Sullavan, Claude Dauphin, Robert Preston, Mary Finney, Robert Emhardt. Nov. 24 at Plymouth. (5-2-0)§

The Matchmaker. Ruth Gordon in Thornton Wilder's comedy about lady matchmaker who snares widower seeking a wife. Staged by Tyrone Guthrie. Produced by Theater Guild & David Merrick. With Loring Smith, Eileen Herlie, Prunella Scales, Patrick McAlinney, Rosamund Greenwood, Esme Church, Peter Bayliss, Arthur Hill, Robt. Morse. Dec. 5 at Royale. (7-0-0)§

Pipe Dream. Musical comedy by Oscar Hammerstein 2d (book & lyrics) & Richard Rodgers (music) based on John Steinbeck's novel, "Sweet Thursday," about people of Cannery Row near Monterey, Calif. Directed by Harold Clurman; dances & musical numbers staged by Boris Runanin. With Helen Traubel, Wm. Johnson, Judy Tyler. Nov. 30 at Shubert. (1-4-2)§

Closed

The Heavenly Twins Dec. 3 (35 performances).
Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure Dec. 3 (65 performances).

§ First figure—favorable reviews (in leading N.Y.C. dailies); 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable.

OBITUARIES

Lord Altrincham (Sir Edward Grigg), 76, ex-MP, ex-Gov. of Kenya, Joint Undersecy. for War (chief of home defense) 1940-42; Dec. 1 Badminton, Eng.

John Caskie Collet, 57, 8th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge (Kansas City), U. S. Dir. of Econ. Stabilization 1945-47; Dec. 5 in Kansas City, Mo.

Carles (Cow-Cow) Davenport, 63, jazz pianist & composer (*I'll Be Glad When You're Dead, You Rascal You);* Dec. 2 in Cleveland, O.

Hal Forde, 78, retired stage comedian & leading man; Dec. 4 in Phila.

Anna Maria Gieseking, 66, wife of German pianist Walter Gieseking; killed in bus crash en route from Frankfurt to Stuttgart airports Dec. 3. Gieseking suffered head injuries.

Carter Glass Jr., 62, son of late Va. senator, co-pblshr. *Lynchburg* (Va.) *News & Advance;* Dec. 1, Lynchburg.

Albert S. Goodhart, 50, pianist, song-writer (*Fit as a Fiddle, Black-Eyed Susan Brown, Jimmy Had a Nickel, Who Walks In When I Walk Out);* Nov. 30 in New York.

Dr. Neville Vincent Gorton, 67, Anglican Bishop of Coventry, Eng.; Nov. 30 in London.

Carl R. Gray Jr., 66, U.S. Veterans Admin. dir. 1948-53, head of all Allied military rail transportation in European Theater in World War II; Dec. 2 in St. Paul, Minn.

William E. Lee, 73, ICC member 1930-53 (chrmn. 1934, 1948); Dec. 5, Washn.

Glenn L. Martin, 69, aviation pioneer who flew in plane of own make 1909, retired 1953 from active leadership of Glenn L. Martin Co., which built B-26 Marauder in World War II and recently received Govt. contract for earth satellites; Dec. 4 in Baltimore (cerebral hemorrhage). [See p. 339D1]

Daisy Orr Miller, 78, pres. Animal Protective Union, known as "dog detective" for finding lost dogs; Dec. 2 in New York.

Ex-Gen. Jiro Minami, 81, Japanese militarist who served as War Min., Manchurian comdr., Korean Gov.-Gen. in 1930s (released from life sentence as war criminal in 1954); Dec. 6 in Tokyo. [See Vol. XIV, p. 3A3]

Frederick B. Ryan, 72, co-fndr. Ruthrauff & Ryan advertising agency; Nov. 29 in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

J. Otto Schweizer, 92, Swiss-born sculptor; Dec. 1 in Media, Pa.

Charles E. Scoggins, 67, novelist (*Pampa Joe, The House of Flame*); Dec. 6 in Boulder, Col.

Josip Slavenski, 59, composer; Nov. 30 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Henry Crosby Setson, 55, Harvard oceanographer; Dec. 3 of heart at-

tack aboard reseach ship *Atlantis* off Chile.

John Peter (Honus) Wagner, 81, ranked as one of all-time best baseball players, shortstop with Pittsburgh 1900-1917 (lifetime batting avg. .328, lifetime fielding avg. .945); Dec. 5 in Carnegie, Pa. [See Vol. XII, p. 68J]

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Ga. Tech Keeps Bowl Date

Georgia Tech's participation in the 1956 Sugar Bowl football game Jan. 2 in New Orleans against the U. of Pittsburgh (Pitt), which had a Negro substitute fullback, Bobby Grier, on its squad, was approved Dec. 5 by the Georgia state university system's Board of Regents, 14-1, over Gov. Marvin Griffin's objections. However, the regents adopted a new directive stating that Georgia state colleges (1) may not stage home games with teams on which "the races are mixed" and (2) must "respect the laws, customs & traditions of the host state" in games outside Georgia.

Pitt had accepted Nov. 22 an invitation to play in the Sugar Bowl with the understanding that Grier, its only Negro player, would not be barred and that racial segregation of spectators (legal & traditional in Louisiana) would not be enforced in Pittsburgh's section of the stands. After Tech Pres. Blake R. Van Leer had refused Griffin's demand that the Pitt game be dropped, the governor demanded Dec. 2 that the regents bar Tech from fulfilling its Sugar Bowl contract (as Southeastern Conf. representative). The governor warned that Georgia "cannot make the slightest concession to the enemy [of racial segregation] in this dark and lamentable hour of struggle."

Griffin's action proked disorderly demonstrations against him by Tech students in Atlanta Dec. 2-3, a message of "apology" to Pitt from Tech students, and protests by Tech alumni groups. The Governor said Dec. 5 he was satisfied with the regents' new "forthright declaration of policy" but "unalterably opposed to the unsegregated conditions" of the 1956 Sugar Bowl game. [See p. 274C3]

Other Football News

Natl. League (pro) scores (Dec. 4): Cleve. 30, Pittsburgh 7; Los Ang. 20, Baltimore 14; Chicago Bears 21, Detroit 20; N. Y. 27, Washn. 20; Green Bay 28, San Fran. 7; Phila. 27; Chicago Cards 3. . . . **College scores** Dec. 3: Duke 6, N. C. 0; Houston 26, Wyoming 14.

College conference champions: Eastern (Ivy) League—Princeton; Atlantic Coast—Maryland; Southern—West Virginia; Southeastern—Mississippi; Western (Big 10)—Ohio State; Big 7—Oklahoma; Southwest—TCU; Mo. Valley—Detroit; Skyline—Colorado A&M; Border—Texas Tech; Pacific Coast—UCLA.

All-America college teams chosen by UP poll of sportswriters & broadcasters (Nov. 28) and AP regional selection boards (Dec. 1): **Ends**—Ron Beagle, Navy, UP-AP; Ron Kramer, Mich., UP; Howard Schnellenberger, Ky., AP. **Tackles**—Bruce Bosley, W. Va., & Norman Masters, Mich. St., UP; Paul Wiggin, Stanford, & Frank D'Agostino, Auburn, AP. **Guards**—Bo Bolinger, Okla., & Calvin Jones. Iowa, UP; James Brown, UCLA, & Pasquale Bisceglia, Notre Dame, AP. **Center**—Bob Pellegrini, Maryland, UP-AP. **Backs**—Howard (Hopalong) Cassady, Ohio St., & Jim Swink, TCU, both UP-AP; Paul Hornung, Notre Dame, & Jon Arnett, USC, UP; Earl Morrall, Mich. St., & Tom McDonald, Okla., AP.

Maxwell Club Award as year's best college player was made in Philadelphia Nov. 30 to Ohio State halfback Cassady. [See p. 396G1] . . . **Sam Boyd** was promoted Dec. 5 from asst. to head coach at Baylor to succeed George Sauer, who remained as athletic director. [See Vol. X, p. 32K-L] . . . **UCLA** was fined $1,000 by the Pacific Coast Conf. Dec. 5 on charges that its athletic dept. had falsely promised an athlete an academic scholarship. [See p. 260D2] . . . **Oxford** defeated Cambridge, 9-5 in their 74th rugby match (since 1871) in Twickenham, Eng. Dec. 6.

Winners

Billiards: Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia regained the world pocket billiards title by defeating Irving Crane of Rochester, N. Y., 1,500-676, in a match in Phila. Nov. 26-Dec. 2. [See p. 144A2] . . . **Boxing:** Carmen Basilio, 28, of Canastota, N. Y. knocked out Tony DeMarco, 23, of Boston after one min. 54 sec. of the 12th round in Boston Nov. 30 to retain the world welterweight (147-lb.) title [see p. 203G3]. Bob Baker, 29, of Pittsburgh won a 10-round decision over Nino Valdes of Cuba in a heavyweight bout in Cleveland Dec. 7. [See p. 152B2] . . . **Bridge:** Amer. Contract Bridge League tourney titles won in Miami Beach: mixed pair (Nov. 30)—Mrs. Helen Sobel of N. Y. & Sidney Silodor of Phila.; open team-of-4 (Dec. 1)—Oswald & Jas. Jacoby and Geo. Heath of Dallas, Ben Fain of Houston, Tex. & P. H. Hodge of Abilene, Tex.; open pairs (Dec. 5)—Milton Q. Ellenby of Chicago & Pvt. Emanuel Hochfeld of Ft. Dix, N. J. [See p. 284A1] . . . **Golf:** Mike Souchak of Grossinger, N. Y. won the $15,000 Havana invitational tourney Dec. 4, for $2,000. [See p. 371F3]

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Baseball player trades: (Nov. 28) catcher Hobie Landrith from Cincinnati to the Chicago Cubs for pitcher Hal Jeffcoat; (Dec. 1) pitcher Virgil Trucks, 36, from the Chicago White Sox to Detroit for outfielder-infielder John (Bubba) Phillips; (Dec. 4) relief pitcher Ellis Kinder, 41, from Boston (AL) to St. Louis (NL) for $10,000 on waivers; (Dec. 6) 3d-baseman Ransom Jackson, 29, from the Chicago Cubs to Brooklyn for 3d-baseman Don Hoak, 27, & outfielder Walt Moryn, 29. Phil Cavaretta was named mgr. of Buffalo (Intl. League) Dec. 1 [see p. 164F1]. Monte Irvin, ex-N. Y. Giant outfielder, was drafted by the Cubs from Minneapolis (Amer. Assn.) Nov. 28. . . . **Major league** clubowners, in the annual NL-AL meeting in Chicago ending Dec. 6, rejected minor league proposals to curb radio-TV broadcasts of major league games and players' demands for a $7,200 annual salary minimum & unrestricted permission to play in Latin American winter leagues. Baseball Comm. Ford C. Frick disclosed Dec. 5 that he had abandoned efforts to work out an agreement with the Justice Dept. under which organized baseball could restrict broadcasts without being subject to conspiracy or anti-trust charges. [See p. 38B1] . . . **Brooklyn Dodgers** signed an agreement with Jersey City officials Dec. 1 to play 7 Brooklyn NL "home" games in Jersey City in 1956. [See p. 275F3]

Natl. Amateur Athletic Union convention in Louisville approved Dec. 4 a study of charges that star amateur athletes received exorbitant expense fees for competing in meets. [See p. 388G2] . . . **Ferman King,** 25, welterweight boxer of Tampa, Fla., died in Tampa Dec. 1 of a head injury sustained when he was knocked out Nov. 29 by Arman Peck of Tampa. [See p. 164A3] . . . **1956 Winter Olympics** entries closed Dec. 2 with teams of 33 nations entered. [See p. 396F2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Auto Plates Standardized. An agreement among the 48 states of the U.S., Dist. of Columbia, Puerto Rico and all Mexican states & Canadian provinces to standardize the dimensions of auto license plates at 6x12 in. by Oct. 1957 was announced by the Amer. Assn. of Motor Vehicle Admins. in Washington Dec. 6.

Accidents. The 2d annual Safe Driving Day in the U.S. Dec. 1 was marked by 69 deaths in street & highway accidents as against 51 last year, Pres. Eisenhower's Com. for Traffic Safety reported Dec. 2. . . . 25 persons were killed Dec. 7 when an explosion (cause unknown) wrecked a new 5-story apartment building in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. . . . A USAF jet plane crashed through 6 row houses near Eielson AF Base, Fairbanks, Alaska Nov. 29, killing the pilot & 14 persons in the houses. . . . 13 persons were killed when a London-to-Windsor electric train crashed into a freight & caught fire in Barnes, Eng. Dec. 2. [See p. 388D2] . . . Heavy storms caused at least 93 deaths in northern Mindanao & Visayan (Philippines) Nov. 28-30 and at least 120 deaths due to floods in southern Madras State (India) Nov. 30-Dec. 2. [See p. 356A1] . . . 15 persons were reported known dead or missing under an Alpine avalanche that buried a power plant at Kaprun, Austria Dec. 5. . . . One of the U.S. Navy's 2 new Martin Seamaster 4-jet attack seaplanes exploded in flight over Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Potomac River Dec. 7, killing 4 men aboard.

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Sir Winston Churchill became Dec. 7 the first recipient of the Williamsburg Award for "achievements in advancing basic principles of liberty & justice," presented to him in London by Winthrop Rockefeller for the trustees of Williamsburg, Va. [See p. 396G3] . . . **Prince Albert,** 21, of Belgium sailed from New York for home Dec. 1 after a 2½-mo. tour of the U.S. . . . **Dr. Joyce Brothers,** 28, of New York, a psychologist and wife of Dr. Milton J. Brothers, an intern, won the $64,000 top prize on CBS-TV's *The $64,000 Question* Dec. 6 after answering questions about boxing. [See p. 307E2] . . . **Gen. Francisco Franco** of Spain was 63 Dec. 4. [See p. 359B3] . . . **Married:** go'fer Marlene Bauer, 21, to Robert Hagge, 28, golf pro of Saugatuck, Mich. & ex-husband of her sister, Alice; marriage Dec. 1 in Geneva, N.Y. disclosed Dec. 6 (her first).